

LADRONE REVOLT.

People Refused to Recognize
United States Representative

AFTER THE CHARLESTON LEFT.

A Former Public Administrator
Declared Governor

DEPOSING AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Native Forces of Panopli, Caroline
Islands, Massacre Spanish Garrison.Insurgents Holding Hosts Inclined
to Surrender to Americans on Cer-
tain Conditions—True Situation
and Sentiment in Philippines as
Revealed by the Hong Kong Junta.MANILA, P. I., Dec. 30.—The British
ship Emerald, which has just arrived
here from the Ladrone Islands reports
that after the United States cruiser
Charleston left the island of Guam, in
June last, the Spaniards refused to re-
cognize the authority of Francis Por-
tuch, who was verbally authorized by
Captain Glass to continue his former
role as governor, and Jose Sisto, a
former public administrator, was de-
clared governor. He armed part of the
native guard, levied a tax of six dollars
a head, and confiscated fifteen tons of
powder and a small stock of ammuni-
tion when the island was taken by the
Americans.The schooner also reports the mas-
sacre of the Spanish garrison by the
combined native forces at Panopli, Car-
oline Islands, Henry Naon, an educated
chief, has been selected to be the ruler.
He is reported to be favorable to
Americans.The British cruiser Duenaventura has
gone to Hilo to protect British interest
there.The British steamer Romulus, which
has just arrived here, confirms the re-
port that the steamer at Hilo was in-
clined to surrender the town to the
Americans if satisfied as to the form of
government which will be accorded
them.Francis Portuch whom the officers
of the cruiser Charleston left in charge
of the Ladrone Islands, being the only
American citizen there, is a native of
Spain, where he was born about thirty
years ago. He took out his citizenship
papers in Chicago during the year 1888.
He is said to be the son of a wealthy
merchant of Barcelona. A wealthy
man, the island of Panopli also re-
ferred to as Bonabe and Panapee. It
is probably the second in size of the Car-
oline group known as the Carolines pro-
vince.

ROMANTIC HISTORY

Of Portuch—How he Came to be
an American Citizen.CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Francis Portuch
came to Chicago in 1886. He was
the son of a wealthy merchant of Bar-
celona, Spain, who had numerous trad-
ing vessels in the Philippines and other
islands of the south seas. That city was
his birthplace. While a boy young
Portuch traveled considerably on his
father's ships. After his father's death
and before he had reached his majority,
Francis Portuch left home, which had
been made unbearable by the tyranny
of an elder brother. He shipped as a
sailor before the mast and visited all
ports of the globe, finally landing in
America.When he came to Chicago he was
not yet twenty-one years of age, but
had a vast amount of experience in
naval affairs. Having taken out his
first papers five years previously, Por-
tuch, in 1888 became a citizen of the
United States. Soon after that he left
his home and came to the Pacific coast.
He was just back of his friends, but
it was known he intended to sail for
the south seas and finally return home
and claim the fortune left by his father.

YEARNING FOR PEACE.

Situation in Philippines as Revealed
by Hong Kong Junta.HONG KONG, Dec. 30.—The Filipino
junta here has replied to the report of
Commissioner Harden, who was sent to
the Philippines by the government of
the United States to report upon the
conditions there prevailing. The junta
asked the Associated Press to publish
the following as "revealing the true sit-
uation and sentiment" in the Philip-
pines:We deny that Aguinaldo will be sat-
isfied if made a major general in com-
mand of five native regiments, and that
if this is done the national army could
be disbanded and disbanded for an im-
partial inquiry by an able commissioner
and employ the American people to re-
frain from a hasty decision.The Filipino government views with
alarm Commissioner Harden's proposal
to impose in America a high protective
tariff against Philippine products.Hollo surrendered to the national
army, which is the completion of the
occupation of the island of Panay.
There is no truth in the reported es-
tablishment of an opposition republic in
the Visayas. All the officials in the
Visayas hold Aguinaldo's command.The Filipino is yearning for a
peaceful settlement of all questions. To
their brothers abroad, the Philip-
pines need greeting and earnest prayer
that with the new year will come a
deed for a new era of peace, prosper-
ity and good fellowship with the free
and united people of the United
States. Though but an infant among
nations, yet we are strong if assured of
the good will of the great American na-
tion.

Anticipates No Disturbance.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Tomás Ed-
uardo Palma, president of the late Car-
listas junta, said to-day that he did not
anticipate any serious disturbance in
Yavaya at the raising of the American
flag. Mr. Palma expressed a disbelief
in the rumor that General Menocal had
taken the field. General Menocal, he
said, was a patriot and a brave man,
and would not become actively hostile
to the Americans. Mr. Palma expressed
regret that General Gomez was not
summoned to Havana as such a course
would furnish the best guarantee of
peace and order. "I hope for fraternal-
ity and intelligent sympathy between
the Cubans and Americans," said Mr.
Palma, "for it will greatly facilitate the
beneficial work of the United States in
Havana."

Troops Sail for Cuba.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 30.—Near-
ly 3,000 United States troops sailed from
Charleston to Cuba to-day. The trans-

ROMERO'S DEATH.

The Mexican Ambassador Suc-
cumbs to an Operation.

HAD BEEN IN FAILING HEALTH

Ever Since the Death of his Wife

Some Months Ago—Was the Oldest

Member of the Diplomatic Corps in

Point of Service—A Great Admirer

of this Country—Grant and Lincoln

Were his Warm Friends—An

Able Diplomat and Popular in Of-
ficial and Social Circles.WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—Sen-
or Don Matias Romero, the Mexican am-
bassador to the United States, died at
the embassy here at 4:10 o'clock this
morning. On Wednesday last an op-
eration was performed upon the am-
bassador, and although the opera-
tion was entirely successful, the re-
sulting shock proved greater than he
could bear. Up to 1:30 o'clock this
morning, however, it was thought that
he was in a fair way to recover, but at
that time a high fever set in, and he
sank rapidly until his death. About
the time of his death, Mrs. Garcia,
his wife, and his secretary, and other
attaches of the embassy, his
physicians and ex-Secretary and Mrs.
John.The death of Mr. Romero, which
occurred some months ago, was a great
shock to the ambassador, and on his
return from Mexico, he had been in
poor health. His friends remarked that he was greatly
changed, and showed unmistakable
signs of failing health. Mr. Romero
was a man of high character, and a
frequent contributor to the magazine
literature of this country, mainly con-
sisting of his labors to articles relative
to Mexico. During the last few months
he had been in poor health, and his
first volume of a valuable work
from his pen appeared, entitled "Mexico
and the United States," being a study
of subjects affecting political, com-
mercial and social relations.

HAVE A CLUE.

Police of New York Claim to Have a
Trace of the Person who Sent Poison
to Harry Cornish.NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—There is hope
that borders on expectation that the
silver-plated trinket received by Harry
Cornish through the mails may prove
a clue to the person who sent the
poison to the death of Mrs. Kate J. Ad-
ams and the poisoning of Cornish. It
is not a bottle-holder, as it has been
represented to be, but a toothpick
holder or ash receiver.A private hallmark is stamped in the
silver of this little article. It is "No.
814. Toothpick Holder, or Match
Stand." It was made in Newark, N. J.,
by Frank Lebkuecher & Company,
manufacturing silversmiths.There are not fifty match safes of
that design in the country. Mr. Leb-
kuecher said that he had been put
up with the present time. Of these
fifty the one involved either went to
New York or to our eastern agents,
at Hartford, Conn., and he had been
in the store, and that store, is
conducted as it ought to be, you can
find the name of the person who
bought it.We have not called on the police
with this information yet," said the
manufacturer, for the reason that he
has not got the information into shape
for release in years of service.But we are working hard to trace it.
We are searching our books, and to-day
we will know just the firm that we sent
it to.Mr. Lebkuecher said that his New
York customers included the leading
silversmiths, and he had been in the
business of all such firms to keep
track of their wares, and "No. 814,"
would be traced directly to the pur-
chaser.There is also a size of bromo set-
ter bottle made that fits that," said
Mr. Lebkuecher. "I tried it myself to-
day. It is a perfect fit. The bottle is
in a bottle holder fits perfectly. The
bromo setter bottle must have
rattled around in No. 814, and showed
plainly that it was the bottle."Captain McCuskey, of the detective
bureau, said to-day that he had ac-
cidentally found the store at which the
toothpick holder was sold. It was
found in New York City. Captain
McCuskey regards the clue as
the most important one that has been
developed thus far.This afternoon Mr. Lebkuecher said
that only fifteen of the silver match
safes of the design in the trinket had
been made by his firm. Of these one
each had been sold in the following
cities: New York City, Brooklyn, Sa-
lem, Mass., Newark, Baltimore, Syn-
cise, San Francisco and St. Louis. Two
were sold in Middletown, Conn., and
five were disposed of to firms in Chi-
cago. The names of the firms are
being looked up, and it is expected
that the clue will be traced to the
person of the police.

STANDARD OIL INQUIRY.

Attorney General Monnett Asks for a
Hearing in Open Court.COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 30.—Attorney
General Monnett filed a motion in the
supreme court this evening, asking that
the order appointing Allen Brinsmade
referee in the suit instituted against the
Standard Oil Company be rescinded,
and that the testimony be taken direct-
ly in open court. The attorney general
also asks that officers, employees and
agents of the Standard Oil Company
be compelled to bring all books and pa-
pers that may be demanded in evidence.
The hearing before the referee has been
in progress for several weeks, and the
attorney general has become impatient
over the repeated delays and postpone-
ments and failure of the defendant's
to produce records.The reasons for this action are set
forth by the attorney general in his
motion, as follows:First, the attorney general's de-
partment had for the fiscal year of 1893,
ending February 15, 1893, but a limited
appropriation for contingent expenses,
which has been entirely exhausted,
and it has no means to further pursue
the dilatory tactics adopted by the de-
fendant company of questioning the au-
thority of the referee.Second, it will appear manifest to the
court from the record of the referee,
Allen T. Brinsmade, that he has been
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THE ISSUE JOINED

Between General Miles and Com-
missary General Eagan.

QUALITY OF BEEF SUPPLIES

Furnished the Army to be Inquired

Into by a Board of Officers—Also

Responsibility for Loss of 300,000

Pounds Sent to Porto Rico—An

Army Surgeon's Report Declaring

That Beef Received at Tampa Had

Been Treated with Chemicals.

Emitted a Noxious Odor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—As
a result of the issue between General
Miles and General Eagan, concerning
the quality of the beef supplied to the
army, and on the written request of
General Eagan, the war department to-
night issued special orders for the as-
sessment of a board of officers in
Washington on next Tuesday, at 10 a.
m., to inquire into the general supply
of the quality of the beef supplies, and
particularly as to the responsibility for
the loss of the 300,000 pounds of refriger-
ated beef sent to Porto Rico when the
expedition under General Miles was there.The 300,000 pounds of beef referred to
was shipped from Newport News to
Porto Rico about the time that word
came from General Miles that he had
supplied himself with fresh beef taken
on the island. The refrigerated beef
made the trip to Porto Rico and back,
but by the time it reached Montauk
Point it is understood to have spoiled,
owing to the result of a subsequent lack
of refrigerating material.

"EMBALMED BEEF"

Still a Burning Question with War

Investigation Committee—An Army

Surgeon's Report on the Matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—The
war investigation commission held a
brief executive session to-day, and at
noon adjourned until Tuesday, Janu-
ary 3. There was no important action
at to-day's meeting, and the matter of
recalling Commissary General Eagan,
Major General Shafter or Major Gen-
eral Miles, as a result of the agitation
over the beef issues in the war re-
mains unchanged. A decision probably
will be reached next Tuesday, when it
is likely that there will be a full at-
tendance of the commission, absence
over the holidays of a majority of the
members resulting in making the past
week's proceedings of an unimportant
and routine character. The commission
to-day made public a report, omitted
in the statement given yesterday, of
the hearing on the controversy. It is
the report of the army surgeon at
army headquarters at Tampa prior
to the sailing of the Shafter expedition,
and is as follows:WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1893.
The Assistant Adjutant General,
Headquarters of the Army, Wash-
ington:Sir:—I have the honor to report in the
course of the service that in the sev-
eral branches of the government, pri-
vate camps and troops at Tampa, Jack-
sonville, Chickamauga and Porto Rico
that I found the fresh beef to be ap-
parently preserved with chemicals, which
destroys its natural flavor, and which I also believe to be
detrimental to the health of the troops.
I am sending you herewith a copy of
the report of the army surgeon at Tampa,
the time of the Shafter expedition,
Col. Weston, the efficient chief com-
mander of the expedition, who has been
already, as a test, been sixty
hours in the sun without being percepti-
bly tainted, so far as the sense of
smell is concerned, and who has been
keep fresh beef so long untainted in
the sun in that climate without the use
of deleterious preservatives, such as
salts of soda, or other chemicals, which
are so objectionable to the health of the
consumers. At Ponce, Porto Rico, much
of the beef was spoiled by the use of
the United States of the same
character, being apparently preserved
by injected chemicals to aid deficient
storage.The efficient cold storage is impos-
sible, transporting beef alive is the
method that should receive the fullest
consideration by the government, pri-
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consumers. At Ponce, Porto Rico, much
of the beef was spoiled by the use of
the United States of the same
character, being apparently preserved
by injected chemicals to aid deficient
storage.The efficient cold storage is impos-
sible, transporting beef alive is the
method that should receive the fullest
consideration by the government, pri-
vate camps and troops at Tampa, Jack-
sonville, Chickamauga and Porto Rico
that I found the fresh beef to be ap-
parently preserved with chemicals, which
destroys its natural flavor, and which I also believe to be
detrimental to the health of the troops.
I am sending you herewith a copy of
the report of the army surgeon at Tampa,
the time of the Shafter expedition,
Col. Weston, the efficient chief com-
mander of the expedition, who has been
already, as a test, been sixty
hours in the sun without being percepti-
bly tainted, so far as the sense of
smell is concerned, and who has been
keep fresh beef so long untainted in
the sun in that climate without the use
of deleterious preservatives, such as
salts of soda, or other chemicals, which
are so objectionable to the health of the
consumers. At Ponce, Porto Rico, much
of the beef was spoiled by the use of
the United States of the same
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